132 49·3°. Drawbacks for agriculture in New Russia are the prevalence of north and east winds and an irregular and insufficient rainfall. The average rainfall at Yelisavetgrad is 17 in., at Odessa 16 in., at Lugansk 15 in., and at Nikolaev 14 in. The rains in April and May decide the harvest. June is the rainiest month, but from May to September there are droughts. Most places are largely dependent upon wells and ponds constructed in the ravines, which are frequent on the steppes.

The climate of the Ukraine, as a whole, is therefore continental, i. e. the variation between summer and winter temperatures is very great. Sudden variations of temperature are frequent. The rainfall is by no means abundant, and there is a progressive decline towards the south and south-east. The fact, however, that the bulk of the rainfall occurs in the summer favours agricultural operations, even where the annual amount of rainfall is comparatively low. It is only in New Russia that the country suffers seriously from drought.

### (4) Sanitary Conditions

312 364 The Ukraine is very backward in regard to sanitary conditions. Less than half the towns have a satisfactory water-supply, and a very small percentage of them a regular drainage system.

164 758 Typhoid, diphtheria, and malaria are very prevalent. To the great majority of the people in the country, doctors are inaccessible, and even in the towns good hospitals and adequate medical attendance are very rare. In the matter of cleanliness, however, the Little Russians compare favourably with the Great Russians.

515

### (5) Race and Language

#### *Race*

162 563 The population of the Ukraine is composed of a mixture of various races and nationalities, those chiefly represented being Little Russians, Poles, Jews,

135 The third oil region lies close by the Ukrainian border, many hundreds of kilometers distant from the compact Russian area of settlement, not far from the Caspis on the Terek. These reserves are estimated at 900 million tons. In 1925 2 million tons were extracted, in 1932 over 8 million tons, and in 1933 somewhat more than 5 million tons. (103) From the occurrence of inflammable and

103. Kubiyovich: Atlas...,page 53.

earth gases, oil reserves are suspected to be present on the northern coast of the Sea of Azov and along the Dniestr. The salts in the Donets Basin and along the Carpathians, and the sea salt near Odessa round off the wealth of natural resources. Potassium salts are deposited in Galicia, potassium gluconites in East Podolia, at the Dnepr and near Isyum; phosphates in Podolia along the Dnestr and in northern Ukraine near Chernigov; excellent kaolins are found in the region between Volhynia and the Black Sea, and graphite near
•312 Krivoy Rog. The entire water-power reserves of the Ukrainian provinces are estimated at 9 million horse power; of this only one-tenth was utilized in 1932. /163/

329 Two industrial regions are connected with local natural resources. These are, first, the Donets Basin, rich in coal and salt, with coal mines, coke plants, foundaries and steel works. Here ore from Kerch and Krivoy Rog is smelted. Secondly, there is the mining district of Krivoy Rog and Mykopil on the Dnepr with iron and manganese mines, smelting factories, foundaries and metallurgic factories. With the completion of the large Dnepr power plant at Zaporishea - the normal water level was raised 37.5 meters by the construction of a mighty cofferdam and sluice along the entire rapids, which made the river navigable throughout - the industrial region of Krivoy

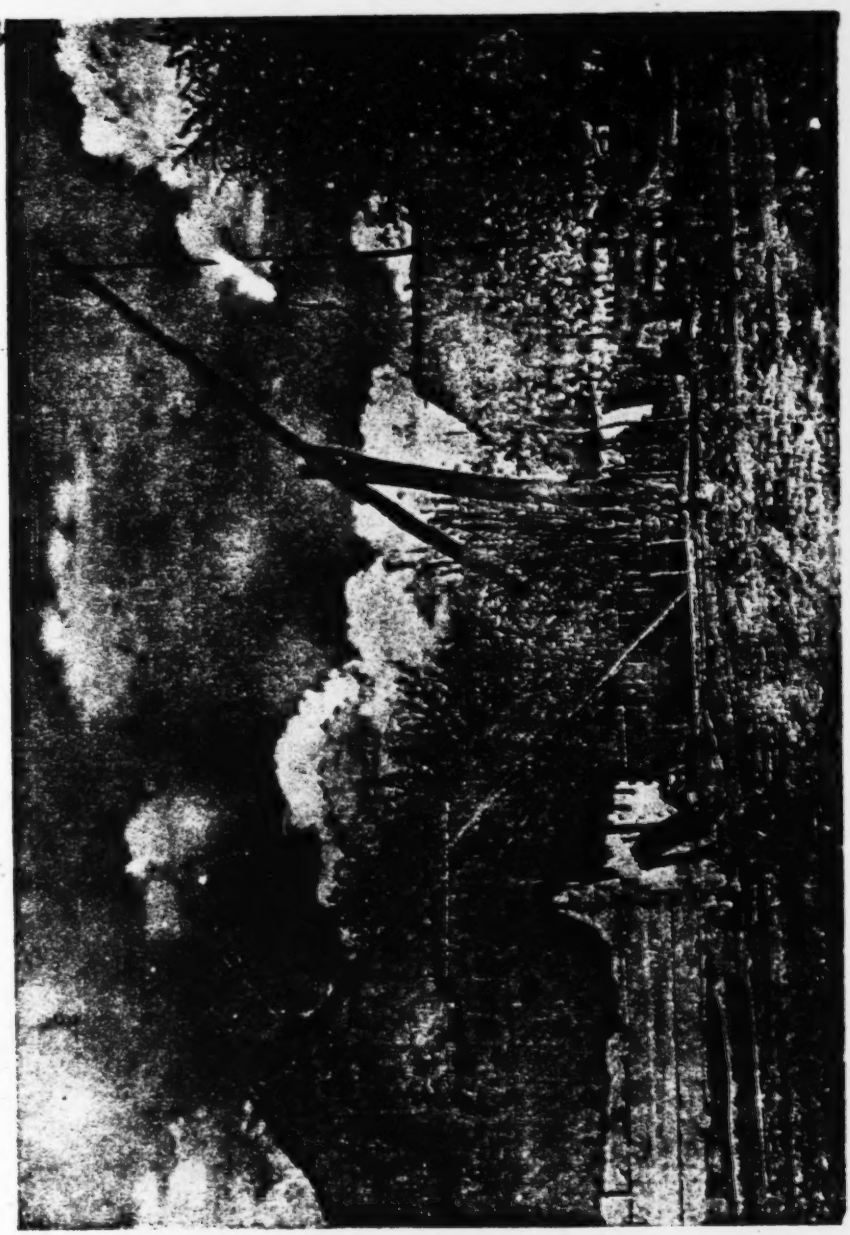
11: Obermaier--221 J-3 (no date) 1942 RD1 Ukraine RD1

(b)

• 312

Ukrainian girl drawing water

312



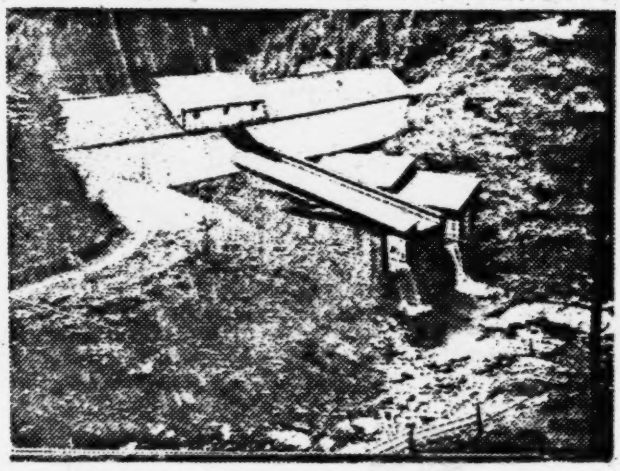
A village in West Ukraine

— CZECHOSLOVAKIA —

they are a mountain people who cling to the place where they
177 were born. This applies even to those who, through force of circum-
181 stances, had to leave their native village to earn their living elsewhere.
167 Some have found occupation in the fertile South; but when they have saved some money they want to return home and are prepared to pay a higher price for a few poor fields, although in the valleys of the South they could buy much better land for the same amount. Hundreds of thousands have emigrated to America, where about as many Ruthenians can be found as have remained in the homeland under the Carpathians. Yet many long to come back home to find their last resting place in the native soil.

137 The peculiar beauty of this forgotten country has a strong grip
313 on her simple sons. The Ruthenian Carpathians are not so high as the Slovak peaks, but the vast stretches of dense forest, which cover almost half of Ruthenia, give the country a more primeval appearance. Some of the woods and slopes are delightful idylls, where the fresh and fragrant air is full of hum and rustle and warble. But in many parts, unchartered and untouched by human hand, the forest is sombre. Trees felled by storm or gale lie dead where they have fallen, and there is a smell of rotting wood in this lonely wilderness. Wild boar, wolf, lynx and bear have their hunting ground here, while above the tops of the mighty pines, firs, oaks and maples, circle the eagle and the hawk. Other parts of the forest are enlivened by the rhythmical sound of the axe cutting down trees to be floated down the rushing mountain streams. A large proportion of the hardy Ruthenians earn their living in this way. But above this expanse of deep forest are the sunlit pastures and upland meadows sprinkled with gentian, buttercups, pansies, chrysanthemums and geraniums. Sheep and cattle graze here during the summer months; Ruthenia is also a country of shepherds, who blow their huge horns at night to gather the scattered herds.

312



Wooden dam in Ruthenia

23: Shabad N-4 (no date) 1951 R1 Soviet Union R1
Ukraine R&I



## Kherson Oblast

**Area, 10,600, population, 700,000**

Kherson Oblast extends north of the Crimea from the Sea of Azov to the Black Sea. It is a typical flat, dry steppe, with cotton and wheat growing. Kakhovka, on the Dnieper River below Zaporozh'ye, is the site of the second great Dnieper dam, scheduled for 1951–57, with irrigation canals reaching into the Crimea. Skadovsk and Khorly, on the Black Sea, and Genichesk, on the Sea of Azov, are minor fishing ports.

Kherson is a major port at the mouth of the Dnieper River, where there are shipyards, repair docks, agricultural machinery works, and extensive food-canning industries. It is the terminus of a new railroad built during the Second World War from the Crimea.

## Nikolayev Oblast

**Area, 7,500, population, 800,000**

Nikolayev Oblast lies on the Black Sea and is drained by the lower Southern Bug and the Ingul rivers. Cotton and wheat are the chief crops, with castor beans and sunflowers in the north, truck produce near Nikolayev, and dairy farming. In the rural areas flour milling, dairying, and sugar refining are the main industries.

Nikolayev lies at the head of the Bug Liman, over forty miles from the Black Sea. It is a major shipbuilding center and exports grain, sugar, iron, and manganese ore. It produces agricultural machines and has textile, food, and fish-canning industries.

## Odessa Oblast

**Area, 10,800, population, 1,800,000**

Odessa Oblast lies in the western section of the Black Sea lowland and extends from the Black Sea to the Volyn'-Podolian upland in the north. It is bounded in the west by the Moldavian SSR. Numerous minor intermittent streams drain it in the south, and the Southern Bug in the north. Sugar beets are the main crop in the north, wheat and sunflowers in the center, and cotton in the south. Of lesser importance are corn, fruits, and castor beans. Sugar refining, flour milling, dairying, and wine making are the chief rural industries.

Odessa, the third city of the Ukraine and one of the major ports of the USSR, exports lumber and grains, and imports oil from the Caucasus, coal from the Donbas, cement from Novorossiysk, for local in-